# HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

IDENTIFICATION SEC					f Washington, Department of Community Develop	ment
Field Site No.	291-Z/291-Z-1 OAHP No.	Date Recorded	10 Nov. 1995		of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	
Site Name Historic	Air Filter and Exhaust Stack		Revised 24 June 199	8 111 21:	st Avenue Southwest, Post Office Box 48343	
Common	Ventilation Exhaust Fan House and Stac	k	Olympi	a, Washington 98504-8343 (206)753-4011		
Field Recorder	P.K. Hoeft, M.S. Gerber					
Owner's Name	U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Op	erations Office	LOCATION SECTION			
Address	P.O. Box 550			Address Building	g 291-Z, 200 West Area	
City/State/Zip Code	Richland, WA 99352			City/Town/County/Zip Code	Richland/Benton County/99352	
		Hanford Photo	graphy Lab:	Twp 12N Range 25E Section	n 1 I/4 Section SW 1/4 1/4 Sec S	SE
Status		<b>Photography</b> 91062750-1576	cn	Tax No./Parcel No.	Acreage	
x Survey/Inventory		Photography Neg. No. HCRL: Roll 315	5, Frame 31	Quadrangle or map name	Riverland, Washington Quad 7.5 min series 1	986
National Register		(Roll No. & Frame No.)	<u> </u>	UTM References Zone	Easting 298230 Northing	5158280
State Register		View of East Facade		Plat/Block/Lot		
Determined Eligible	e	Date 1991, Jan. 199	8	Supplemental Map(s)		
Determined Not Eli	gible					
Other (HABS, HAE	R, NHL)	Photo at right; Roll 315	, Frame 31			
Local Designation		View of east facade. (L	eft side is top of photo.)			
Classification	District Site	Building x Structure	Object			
District Status	x NR SR	LR INV	· <u></u>			
Contributing	x Non-Contributing					
District/Thematic Nom	nination Name Hanford Site Manhat	tan Project and Cold War Era Historic Dis	trict			
	·					
<b>Description Section</b>						
Materials & Features/S	Structural Types	Roof Type				
Building Type	Industry	Gable Hip				
Plan	Irregular	Flat Pyramidal				
Structural System	Reinforced Concrete	Monitor x Other (specify)				
No. of Stories	Not Applicable	Gambrel Not Applicable				
		Shed				
Cladding (exterior Wal	II Surfaces					
Log		Roof Material		59		
Horizontal Wood S	iding	Wood Shingle				
Rustic/Drop		Wood Shake				
Clapboard		Composition		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		
Wood Shingle		Slate				
Board and Batten		Tar/Built-up				
Vertical Board		Tile				
Asbestos/Asphalt		Metal (specify)		High Styles/Forms (Check one or	more of the following)	
Brick		x Other (specify) Reinforced Concre	ete	Greek Revival	Spanish Colonial Revival/Mediterra	nean
Stone		Not visible		Gothic Revival	Tudor Revival	
Stucco				Italianate	Craftsman/Arts & Crafts	
Terra Cotta		Foundation		Second Empire	Bungalow	
x Concrete/Concrete	Block	Log Concrete		Romanesque Revival	Prairie Style	
Vinyl/Aluminum Sic	ding	Post & Pier Block		Stick Style	Art Deco/Art Moderne	
Metal (specify)		Stone Poured		Queen Anne	Rustic Style	
Other (specify)		Brick Other (specify)		Shingle Style	International Style	
		x Not visible		Colonial Revival	Northwest Style	
				Beaux Arts/Neoclassical	Commercial Vernacular	
	(Include detailed description in			Chicago/Commercial Style	Residential Vernacular (see below)	
Integrity	Description of Physical Appearance)			American Foursquare	x Other (specify)	
	Intact	Slight Moderate E	xtensive	Mission Revival	Industrial Vernacular	
Changes to plan	х					
Changes to windows	n/a			Vernacular House Types		
Changes to original clad	dding x			Gable Front	Cross Gable	
Changes to interior		Х		Gable Front and Wing	Pyramidal/Hipped	
Other (specify)				Side Gable	Other (specify)	
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### NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Themes (check one or more of the following)		
Agriculture	Conservation	Politics/Government/Law
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	Education	Religion
Arts	Entertainment/Recreation	x Science & Engineering
Commerce	Ethnic Heritage (specify)	Social Movements/Organizations
Communications	Health/Medicine	Transportation
Community Planning/Development	Manufacturing/Industry	x Other (specify) Cold War Era
	Military	x Study Unit Sub-Theme(s) Plutonium Finishing, Operations Support,
		Waste Management (Air)

### Statement of Significance

Date of Construction	1948-1949	Architect/Engineer/Builder	General Electric Hanford Company/U.S. Atomic Energy Commission					
x In the opinion of the surveyor, this property appears to meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places.								
x In the opinion of the surveyor, this property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local).								

The 291-Z Air Filter Building and 291-Z-1 Exhaust Stack were constructed as part of the original Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP) complex (also known as the 234-5Z Building). The function of the facility was to protect Hanford Site employees and the general public from exposure to gaseous effluents created and released during plant operations. This was accomplished by treating the gases before they were released into the air through the 291-Z-1 Exhaust Stack. The 291-Z facilities still function today to circulate and exhaust treated gaseous effluents from the PFP complex.

Fans in the 291-Z Building drew gaseous effluents from the 234-5Z (PFP) Building through a main duct (plenum) to the 291-Z-1 Exhaust Stack. This process used electric motor-driven fans. Two automatic steam-driven fans were also available as a standby in case of an electrical power failure. Later, it was found that by increasing the velocity of air, the dilution of air would also increase, therefore, fans of greater capacities (40,000 cfms) were installed which allowed for 60,000 cfm when two fans operated together. Currently the system consists of four fans operating at 290,000 cfms with three additional fans as reserve standby and two emergency steam turbines.

The importance of the 291-Z building and 291-Z-1 stack is that it was part of the original complex supporting operation of the Plutonium Finishing Plant. In addition, 291-Z facilities protected Hanford Site employees and the general public from exposure to waste gases. It is therefore the conclusion of the U.S. Department of Energy that the 291-Z facilities are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a contributing property within the Hanford Site Manhattan Project and Cold War Era Historic District

### **Description of Physical Appearance**

The 291-Z Building, also known as the exhaust fan house, is an irregular-shaped, reinforced concrete structure with approximate measurments of 143 feet long by 74 feet wide by 23 feet in height (only 4 feet of which is above ground). The facility has one inlet plenum (136 feet long by 15 feet wide by 20 feet deep) which runs the length of the 291-Z building, dividing it into two sections. On each side of the inlet plenum is a fan room with a discharge plenum below. The fan rooms contain electric fans and an emergency steam-driven fan. The east and west exhaust plenums are combined and discharge to the 291-Z-1 Exhaust Stack. In addition, the east section of the 291-Z Building contains a switchgear room (252-Z-2) containing 13.8 kV/440 V transformers. South of the switchgear room is a mechanical room containing air compressors, sample vacuum pumps and a sump.

The 291-Z-1 Exhaust Stack is adjacent to the 291-Z Building and seperated by an expansion joint. The stack is 200 feet high and constructed of reinforced concrete with a concrete footing block foundation. The stack diameter tapers inward from the base to the top; the interior diameter at the top of the stack is 13.6 feet compared with the diameter at the base of the stack which is 16 feet. The wall thicknes also varies from 6 inches at the top to 9 inches at the base. The interior of the top of the stack contains an acid-proof brick lining. A continuous air monitor (CAM) and a record sampling system are located at the 50 feet level of the stack to monitor exhaust air released through the stack.

Equipment in the facilities has been changed many times to provide additional capacities and to replace corroded equipment. Ductwork and piping in the lower part of the stack also has been changed and upgraded. Between 1962 and 1964, connections were made to the 232-Z Waste Incinerator Facility, 236-Z Plutonium Reclamation Facility, and 242-Z Waste Treatment Facility. The 232-Z Building has since been isolated from 291-Z facilities and is equipped with its own ventilation and exhaust system.

## Historic Property Inventory Form Continuation Sheet: 291-Z

## Major Bibliographic References

Nelson-Maki, Britta (BWHC). June 1998. Personal Communication. Richland, Washington.

Westinghouse Hanford Company. 1995. Plutonium Finshing Plant Final Safety Analysis Report. WHC-SD-CP-SAR-021. Richland, Washington.